```
      ---  -----  -----------
? s dendritic(w)cell??
Processing
          84612  DENDRITIC
        6012919  CELL??
      S1   40819  DENDRITIC(W)CELL??
? s prostate(5n)antigen??
         131690  PROSTATE
        1085649  ANTIGEN??
      S2   26180  PROSTATE(5N)ANTIGEN??
? s s1 and s2
          40819  S1
          26180  S2
      S3     182  S1 AND S2
? s s3 and py<=1996
Processing
            182  S3
       29424837  PY<=1996
      S4      10  S3 AND PY<=1996
? rd
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
...completed examining records
      S5       6  RD (unique items)
? t s5/3,k,ab/1-6

 5/3,K,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09227519   97132178   PMID: 8977634
  Phase I clinical trial: T-cell therapy for prostate cancer using
autologous  dendritic cells  pulsed with HLA-A0201-specific
peptides from prostate-specific membrane antigen.
  Murphy G; Tjoa B; Ragde H; Kenny G; Boynton A
  Pacific Northwest Cancer Foundation, Cancer Research Division, Northwest
Hospital, Seattle, Washington 98125, USA.
  Prostate (UNITED STATES) Dec 1996, 29 (6) p371-80, ISSN
0270-4137  Journal Code: 8101368
  Document type: Clinical Trial; Clinical Trial, Phase I; Controlled
Clinical Trial; Journal Article
  Languages: ENGLISH
  Main Citation Owner: NLM
  Record type: Completed
  BACKGROUND: Conventional treatment for metastatic prostate cancer have
failed to demonstrate curative potential in all patients. Investigations
involving the role of T-cell immunity in the clearance of neoplastic cells
are now available. Development of T-cell immunotherapy may give a new
approach to the treatment of advanced metastatic prostate cancer. METHODS:
A phase I clinical trial assessing the administration of autologous
dendritic cells (DC) pulsed with HLA-A0201-specific
prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA) peptides were
conducted. Participants were divided into five groups receiving four or
five infusions of peptides alone (PSM-P1 or PSM-P2; groups 1 and 2,
respectively), autologous DC (group 3), or DC pulsed with PSM-P1 or P2
(groups 4 and 5, respectively). RESULTS: No significant toxicity was
observed in all five groups. Cellular response against PSM-P1 and -P2 was
observed in HLA-A2+ patients infused with DC pulsed with PSM-P1 or -P2
(groups 4 and 5), respectively. An average decrease in PSA was detected
only in group 5. Seven partial responders were identified based on NPCP
criteria + PSA. CONCLUSIONS: Infusions of test substances were well
tolerated by all study participants. Detection of cellular response and
decrease in PSA level in some patients who received DC pulsed with PSM-P2
indicate this method's potential in prostate cancer therapy.
```

Phase I clinical trial: T-cell therapy for prostate cancer using autologous **dendritic cells** pulsed with HLA-A0201-specific peptides from **prostate**-specific membrane **antigen**.
Dec **1996**,
...advanced metastatic prostate cancer. METHODS: A phase I clinical trial assessing the administration of autologous **dendritic cells** (DC) pulsed with HLA-A0201-specific **prostate**-specific membrane **antigen** (PSMA) peptides were conducted. Participants were divided into five groups receiving four or five infusions...
Descriptors: **Dendritic Cells**--chemistry--CH; *Dendritic **Cells**--physiology--PH; *HLA-A **Antigens**--analysis--AN; ***Prostate**-Specific **Antigen**--analysis--AN; *Prostatic Neoplasms--pathology--PA; *Prostatic Neoplasms--therapy--TH; *T-Lymphocytes--physiology--PH; **Dendritic Cells**--cytology--CY; HLA-A Antigens--immunology--IM; Hypotension--epidemiology--EP; Hypotension--physiopathology--PP; Immunohistochemistry; Incidence; Interferon-alpha--blood--BL; Neoplasm Staging; **Prostate**-Specific **Antigen**--chemistry--CH; T-Lymphocytes--cytology--CY; T-Lymphocytes--immunology--IM; Tumor Necrosis Factor--analysis--AN
Enzyme No.: EC 3.4.21.77 (**Prostate**-Specific **Antigen**)
Chemical Name: HLA-A **Antigens**; Interferon-alpha; Tumor Necrosis Factor; **Prostate**-Specific **Antigen**

5/3,K,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08794690 96144856 PMID: 8545283
Presentation of **prostate** tumor **antigens** by **dendritic cells** stimulates T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity.
Tjoa B; Boynton A; Kenny G; Ragde H; Misrock S L; Murphy G
Pacific Northwest Cancer Foundation, Northwest Hospital, Seattle, Washington 98125, USA.
Prostate (UNITED STATES) Jan **1996**, 28 (1) p65-9, ISSN 0270-4137 Journal Code: 8101368
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Dendritic cells (DCs) are "professional" antigen-presenting cells capable of stimulating T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity when loaded with and presenting specific antigens, including tumor antigens. We demonstrated the stimulation of an autologous cytotoxic T-cell response elicited by DC loaded with autologous tumor cell lysate derived from primary **prostate** tumor. A candidate tumor **antigen** is **prostate**-specific membrane **antigen** (PSMA), which is overexpressed in **prostate** cancer patients. We identified a HLA-A2 motif in PSMA, isolated patient DC, loaded peptide into DC, and stimulated autologous T cells to proliferate. The ability to use DC for presentation of either tumor or peptide antigen in an HLA-restricted fashion in order to stimulate T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity demonstrates the potential of this technology for development of a prostate cancer vaccine.

Presentation of **prostate** tumor **antigens** by **dendritic cells** stimulates T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity.
Jan **1996**,
Dendritic cells (DCs) are "professional" antigen-presenting cells capable of stimulating T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity when...

... T-cell response elicited by DC loaded with autologous tumor cell lysate derived from primary **prostate** tumor. A candidate tumor **antigen** is **prostate**-specific membrane **antigen** (PSMA), which is overexpressed in **prostate** cancer patients. We identified a HLA-A2

motif in PSMA, isolated patient DC, loaded peptide...
Descriptors: Antigens, Neoplasm--pharmacology--PD; *Antigens, Surface --pharmacology--PD; *Cytotoxicity, Immunologic--drug effects--DE; * **Dendritic Cells**--immunology--IM; *Prostatic Neoplasms --immunology--IM; *T-Lymphocytes--drug effects--DE...; Acid Sequence; Antigens, Neoplasm--analysis--AN; Antigens, Surface--analysis--AN; Cell Division--drug effects--DE; **Dendritic Cells**--physiology--PH; HLA-A Antigens; Immunotherapy, Active; Molecular Sequence Data; Prostatic Neoplasms--pathology--PA; Prostatic...

5/3,K,AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

05271012 Genuine Article#: VM674 Number of References: 58
Title: MURINE ALPHA-MACROGLOBULINS DEMONSTRATE DIVERGENT ACTIVITIES AS NEUTRALIZERS OF TRANSFORMING GROWTH-FACTOR-BETA AND AS INDUCERS OF NITRIC-OXIDE SYNTHESIS - A POSSIBLE MECHANISM FOR THE ENDOTOXIN INSENSITIVITY OF THE ALPHA(2)-MACROGLOBULIN GENE KNOCK-OUT MOUSE (Abstract Available)
Author(s): WEBB DJ; WEN J; LYSIAK JJ; UMANS L; VANLEUVENN F; GONIAS SL
Corporate Source: UNIV VIRGINIA,HLTH SCI CTR,DEPT PATHOL,BIX 214/CHARLOTTESVILLE//VA/22908; UNIV VIRGINIA,HLTH SCI CTR,DEPT PATHOL/CHARLOTTESVILLE//VA/22908; UNIV VIRGINIA,HLTH SCI CTR,DEPT BIOCHEM/CHARLOTTESVILLE//VA/22908; KATHOLIEKE UNIV LEUVEN,DEPT HUMAN GENET,EXPT GENET GRP/B-3000 LOUVAIN//BELGIUM/
Journal: JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, **1996**, V271, N40 (OCT 4), P 24982-24988
ISSN: 0021-9258
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: alpha(2)-Macroglobulin null mice demonstrate increased resistance to endotoxin challenge (Umans, L., Serneels, L., Overbergh, L., Van Leuven, F., and Van den Berghe, H. (1995) J. Biol. Chem. 270, 19778-19785). We hypothesized that this phenotype might reflect the function of murine alpha(2)M (m alpha(2)M) as a neutralizer of transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) and inducer of nitric oxide synthesis in vivo. When incubated with wild-type mouse plasma, TGF-beta 1 and TGF-beta 2 bound only to m alpha(2)M. Alternative TGF-beta-binding proteins were not detected in plasma from alpha(2)M(-/-) mice. Wild-type mouse plasma, but not plasma from alpha(2)M(-/-) mice, inhibited TGF-beta 1 binding to TGF-beta receptors on fibroblasts. Purified alpha(2)M bound TGF-beta 1 and TGF-beta 2 with similar affinity; the K-D values were 28 +/- 4 and 33 +/- 4 nm, respectively. Murinoglobulin, the second murine cu-macroglobulin, bound both TGF-beta isoforms with 30-fold lower affinity, M alpha(2)M counteracted the activities of TGF-beta 1 and TGF-beta 2 in an endothelial cell growth assay. M alpha(2)M also induced NO synthesis when incubated with RAW 264.7 cells, an activity which probably results from the neutralization of autocrine TGF-beta activity. Human alpha(2)M induced NO synthesis comparably to m alpha(2)M; however, MUG had no effect. These studies demonstrate that the ability to neutralize TGF-beta is a property of m alpha(2)M, which is not redundant in the murine alpha-macroglobulin family or in murine plasma, M alpha(2)M is the only murine alpha-macroglobulin that promotes NO synthesis. The absence of m alpha(2)M, in alpha(2)M(-/-) mice, may allow TGF-beta to more efficiently suppress excessive iNOS expression following endotoxin challenge.
, **1996**
...Research Fronts: RAT ILEUM; FUNCTIONAL EXPRESSION)
94-1346 001 (TRANSFORMING GROWTH-FACTOR-BETA; CYTOKINE EXPRESSION IN MOUSE **DENDRITIC CELL** CLONES; NONSPECIFIC REGULATORY MECHANISM OF CONTACT SENSITIVITY)
94-1864 001 (SERUM **PROSTATE**-SPECIFIC **ANTIGEN**; THIOL ESTER

BONDS; PROTEIN INHIBITOR INTERACTIONS; HUMAN FIBROBLAST COLLAGENASE; IMX ASSAYS)
94-2086 001 (NITRIC...

5/3,K,AB/4 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

04654745 Genuine Article#: TZ788 Number of References: 74
Title: ALPHA-2-MACROGLOBULIN IS MAINLY PRODUCED BY CANCER-CELLS AND NOT BY HEPATOCYTES IN RATS WITH COLON-CARCINOMA METASTASES IN LIVER (Abstract Available)
Author(s): SMORENBURG SM; GRIFFINI P; TIGGELMAN AMBC; MOORMAN AFM; BOERS W; VANNOORDEN CJF
Corporate Source: UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,CELL BIOL & HISTOL LAB,MEIBERGDREEF 15/1105 AZ AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,CELL BIOL & HISTOL LAB/1105 AZ AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,J VAN GOOL LAB EXPTINTERNAL MED/1105 AZ AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,DEPT ANAT & EMBRYOL/1105 AZ AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV PAVIA,DEPT ANIM BIOL/PAVIA//ITALY/
Journal: HEPATOLOGY, **1996**, V23, N3 (MAR), P560-570
ISSN: 0270-9139
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: Localization and production of alpha 2-macroglobulin (alpha 2M), a multifunctional binding protein with protease and cytokine scavenging properties, was studied in situ in rat Livers containing experimentally induced colon carcinoma metastases by means of immunocytochemistry and in situ hybridization methods. The study was performed to investigate whether alpha 2M production by hepatocytes plays a role in the defense against the growth of metastases on the basis of its protease inhibiting capacity. It was found that colon cancer cells in all developmental stages of the metastases contained large amounts of messenger RNA (mRNA) of alpha 2M but hardly any alpha 2M protein, Cancer cells in culture contained large amounts of both mRNA and protein of alpha 2M. In contrast, stromal cells and liver cells did not show positivity for alpha 2M mRNA above background levels, The exception was a few layers of hepatocytes around the latest stage of metastases. Hepatocytes contained both alpha 2M mRNA and protein only when Kupffer cells were present, indicating that alpha 2M mRNA production was induced via Kupffer cells. On the other hand, alpha 2M protein was found in high amounts in the sinusoids and stroma of all metastases, irrespective of their developmental stage. Increased levels of alpha 2M could not be detected in serum in all but one rat tested (n = 8). It is concluded that production of alpha 2M by hepatocytes occurs only around the latest developmental stage of metastases and that alpha 2M does not play a significant role in the defense against metastatic cancer growth in rat Liver. In contrast, cancer cells produce and secrete large amounts of alpha 2M, which seems to be Linked with their tumorigenicity. We suggest that this alpha 2M captures cytokines rather than proteases by complex formation, These complexes were observed using immunocytochemical staining for alpha 2M protein indicating that it was captured by either stromal cells, sinusoidal cells, or hepatocytes that are in direct contact with cancer cells, Therefore, changes in serum levels of alpha 2M were limited, indicating that these levels do not reflect local production and effects of alpha 2M.

, **1996**
...Research Fronts: IV COLLAGENASE ACTIVITY; CULTURED VASCULAR SMOOTH-MUSCLE CELLS; PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATION)
94-1758 001 (RAT THYMIC **DENDRITIC CELLS**; CHRONIC RELAPSING EXPERIMENTAL AUTOIMMUNE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS; EXPRESSION OF MAJOR HISTOCOMPATIBILITY COMPLEX CLASS-II)

94-1864 001 (SERUM **PROSTATE**-SPECIFIC **ANTIGEN**; THIOL ESTER BONDS; PROTEIN INHIBITOR INTERACTIONS; HUMAN FIBROBLAST COLLAGENASE; IMX ASSAYS)
94-2181 001 (LOW...

5/3,K,AB/5 (Item 1 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

06676061 Genuine Article#: AQC04 Number of References: 79
Title: APPLICATION OF IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL METHODS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF MALIGNANT DISEASE
Author(s): IMAM A; TAYLOR CR
Corporate Source: UNIV SO CALIF,SCH MED,DEPT PATHOL,2025 ZONAL AVE/LOS ANGELES//CA/90033; UNIV SO CALIF,SCH MED,NORRIS CANC HOSP & RES INST/LOS ANGELES//CA/90033; UNIV SO CALIF,SCH MED,DEPT MICROBIOL/LOS ANGELES//CA/90033
Journal: CANCER INVESTIGATION, **1985**, V3, N4, P339-359
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

, **1985**
...Research Fronts: WITH CARCINOMAS)
85-0066 001 (ANTIGEN EXPRESSION AND OTHER STUDIES OF EPIDERMAL LANGERHANS CELLS, OTHER **DENDRITIC CELLS** AND LYMPHOCYTES)
85-0586 001 (IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL AND OTHER STUDIES OF MALIGNANT FIBROUS HISTIOCYTOMA AND OTHER...

...DIAGNOSIS OF HUMAN BREAST CARCINOMAS)
85-3390 001 (IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL DEMONSTRATION OF PROSTATIC ACID PHOSPHATASE AND **PROSTATE**-SPECIFIC **ANTIGENS** IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATIC CARCINOMA)
85-8448 001 (STUDIES ON AND APPLICATION OF IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL...

5/3,K,AB/6 (Item 2 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

06473043 Genuine Article#: AJD70 Number of References: 196
Title: TISSUE ANTIGENS IN LARGE-BOWEL CARCINOMA
Author(s): ARENDS JW; BOSMAN FT; HILGERS J
Corporate Source: ST ANNADAL HOSP,DEPT PATHOL,POSTBUS 1918/6201 BX MAASTRICHT//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV LIMBURG,CTR BIOMED,DEPT PATHOL/6200 MD MAASTRICHT//NETHERLANDS/; NETHERLANDS CANC INST,DEPT TUMOR BIOL/1066 CX AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/
Journal: BIOCHIMICA ET BIOPHYSICA ACTA, **1984**, V780, N1, P1-19
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: REVIEW, BIBLIOGRAPHY

, **1984**
...Research Fronts: NORMAL HUMAN CELLS AND CARCINOMAS)
85-3390 001 (IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL DEMONSTRATION OF PROSTATIC ACID PHOSPHATASE AND **PROSTATE**-SPECIFIC **ANTIGENS** IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATIC CARCINOMA)
85-3730 001 (IMMUNOCYTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF NEURON SPECIFIC ENOLASE...

...CELL LYMPHOMAS AND NON-HODGKINS B-CELL LYMPHOMAS)
85-8008 001 (IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF GLANDS, **DENDRITIC CELLS** AND MACROPHAGES)
?

22/3,K,AB/19 (Item 19 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05573684 87252911 PMID: 2955069

Direct **activation** of **CD8**+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes by **dendritic** cells.

Inaba K; Young J W; Steinman R M

Journal of experimental medicine (UNITED STATES) Jul 1 **1987**, 166 (1) p182-94, ISSN 0022-1007 Journal Code: 2985109R
Contract/Grant No.: K08 CA-00961; CA; NCI; R01 AI-13013; AI; NIAID
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed

Recent experiments (11-13) have shown that antigen-specific, CD8+, CD4- T lymphocytes can be induced to proliferate and become killer cells in the absence of a second population of "helper" CD8-, CD4+ cells. We have studied early events in the **activation** of **CD4**+ and **CD8**+ T cell subsets in the primary mixed leukocyte reaction. **Dendritic** cells are a major if not essential accessory cell for the activation of both subpopulations. Antigen-bearing macrophages fail to stimulate unprimed CD8+ cells, but act as targets for the sensitized cytolytic lymphocytes that are induced by **dendritic** cells. The initial proliferative response is comparable for CD4+ and CD8+ lymphocyte subsets. For both subpopulations, **dendritic** cells efficiently cluster the responding lymphocytes on the first day and induce the release of IL-2. The data indicate that **CD4**+ and **CD8**+ lymphocytes can be **activated** by a similar mechanism, and illustrate the special role of **dendritic** cells in the sensitization stage of cell-mediated immunity.

Direct **activation** of **CD8**+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes by **dendritic** cells.

9488410 BIOSIS NO.: 199497496780
Fetal skin-derived MHC class I+, MHC class II- **dendritic** cells stimulate MHC class I-restricted responses of unprimed CB8+ T cells.
AUTHOR: Elbe Adelheid(a); Schleischitz Sabine; Strunk Dirk; Stingl Georg
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Div. Immunol. Allergy Infectious Dis., Dep. Dermatol., Univ. Vienna Med. Sch., VIRCC, Brunner St**Austria
JOURNAL: Journal of Immunology 153 (7):p2878-2889 **1994**
ISSN: 0022-1767
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: **Dendritic** cells are very potent, if not the most effective, stimulator cells for the induction of primary T cell immune responses. We have established, from murine fetal skin, growth factor-dependent cell lines with a pronounced **dendritic** shape and a phenotype similar to that of fetal Langerhans cells (i.e., MHC class I+/II-). Functionally, these lines induce a vigorous proliferation of allogeneic, but not syngeneic, CD8+ lymphocytes. T cell blasts thus generated are capable of lysing various target cells in an MHC class I-restricted fashion. Our contention that this skin cell-induced MHC class I-restricted **activation** of **CD8**+ lymphocytes occurs in the absence of CD4+ T cells is based on 1) the lack of FACS-detectable CD4+ T cells in the purified CD8+ T cell population, 2) the lack of reactivity of purified CD4+ T cells to MHC class 1-disparate fetal skin cell lines, and 3) the inhibition of the fetal skin cell-induced MLR by anti-CD8/MHC class I, but not anti-CD4/MHC class II, mAb. Skin cell-induced **activation** of unprimed **CD8**+ T cells was found to be critically dependent on physical contact between stimulator and responder cells and the expression of the costimulatory molecule B7 on fetal skin cell lines. Lines described in this study may represent a powerful tool for studying the molecular events occurring in the induction of MHC class I-restricted primary immune responses, understanding their pathophysiologic role, and perhaps may prove useful for vaccination purposes against selected

07601425 93056482 PMID: 1385518

B7 costimulates proliferation of CD4-8+ T lymphocytes but is not required for the deletion of immature CD4+8+ thymocytes.

Tan R; Teh S J; Ledbetter J A; Linsley P S; Teh H S

Department of Microbiology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.

Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. - 1950) (UNITED STATES) Nov 15 **1992**, 149 (10) p3217-24, ISSN 0022-1767 Journal Code: 2985117R

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

In addition to TCR-derived signals, costimulatory signals derived from stimulation of the CD28 molecule by its natural ligand, B7, have been shown to be required for **CD4**+8- T cell **activation**. We investigate the ability of B7 to provide costimulatory signals necessary to drive proliferation and differentiation of virgin CD4-8+ T-cells that express a transgenic TCR specific for the male (H-Y) Ag presented by H-2Db class I MHC molecules. Virgin male-specific **CD4**-8+ T cells can be **activated** either with B7 transfected chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells and T3.70, a mAb specific for the transgenic TCR-alpha chain that is associated with male-reactivity, or by male **dendritic** cells (DC). **Activated CD4** -8+ T cells proliferated in the absence of exogenously added IL-2. IL-2 activity was detected in supernatants of CD4-8+T3.70+ cells that were stimulated with T3.70 and B7+CHO cells. The response of CD4-8+T3.70+ cells to T3.70/B7+CHO or to male DC stimulation were inhibited by CTLA4Ig, a fusion protein comprising the extracellular portion of CTLA4 and human IgG C gamma 1. It has been previously shown that CTLA4Ig binds B7 with high affinity. Staining with CTLA4Ig revealed that DC express about 50 times more B7 than CD4-8+ T cells. CTLA4Ig also

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? ds

Set     Items   Description
S1      38020   DENDRITIC(W)CELL??
S2      24727   PROSTATE(5N)ANTIGEN
S3        154   S1 AND S2
S4    3520679   PRESENT?
S5         53   S3 AND S4
S6          0   S3 AND PY<=1995
S7          8   S3 AND PY<=1996
S8          4   RD (unique items)
? s prostate
      S9  125940  PROSTATE
? s s1 and s9
           38020  S1
          125940  S9
     S10     338  S1 AND S9
? s s10 and py<=1996
Processing
             338  S10
        29341942  PY<=1996
     S11      28  S10 AND PY<=1996
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 13/3,K,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09498056   95316698   PMID: 7796281
  Gene therapy approaches in urologic oncology.
  Vieweg J; Gilboa E
  Division of Urologic Surgery, Duke University Medical Center, Durham,
North Carolina, USA.
  Surgical oncology clinics of North America (UNITED STATES) Apr
1995, 4 (2) p203-18, ISSN 1055-3207 Journal Code: CAF
  Languages: ENGLISH
  Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial
  Record type: Completed
  The tools and concepts of cytokine gene-based immunotherapy are being
applied to the development of potentially effective new adjuvant treatment
modalities for urologic malignancies. In preclinical models for the most
prevalent urologic cancers, such as renal cell, bladder, and prostate
carcinoma, it was shown that cytokine secreting, growth inactivated, tumor
cell preparations (1) are capable of inducing a T-cell response against
even nonimmunogenic tumors, (2) have considerable therapeutic benefit in
tumor bearing animals, and (3) establish effective immunologic memory in
cured animals. These studies have advanced further our understanding of the
efficacy and therapeutic use of cytokine secreting tumor cells and form the
rationale for translating these preclinical results into a clinical
setting. It is realistic to speculate that in the foreseeable future
alternative or complementary approaches to cytokine gene-based
immunotherapy will be developed that would augment immune responses in
cancer patients. Genetically modified dendritic cells
transduced with genes encoding isolated tumor rejection antigens or
costimulatory signals, such as B7, may be even more potent immune
```

stimulators to induce systemic immune responses. Although animal studies have shown considerable promise and investigational clinical trials are underway, additional research and further development still is required to realize the full benefit of this approach, and some forms of cancer eventually may respond to this form of cancer immunotherapy.

Apr **1995**,
...In preclinical models for the most prevalent urologic cancers, such as renal cell, bladder, and **prostate** carcinoma, it was shown that cytokine secreting, growth inactivated, tumor cell preparations (1) are capable...

... based immunotherapy will be developed that would augment immune responses in cancer patients. Genetically modified **dendritic cells** transduced with genes encoding isolated tumor rejection

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     ---  -----  -----------
? s dendritic(w)cell??
Processing
          80707  DENDRITIC
        5820774  CELL??
      S1   38020  DENDRITIC(W)CELL??
? s prostate(5n)antigen
         125940  PROSTATE
         684455  ANTIGEN
      S2   24727  PROSTATE(5N)ANTIGEN
? s s1 and s2
          38020  S1
          24727  S2
      S3     154  S1 AND S2
? s present?
      S4 3520679  PRESENT?
? s s3 and s4
            154  S3
        3520679  S4
      S5      53  S3 AND S4
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Processing
Processing
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       27332312  PY<=1995
      S6       0  S3 AND PY<=1995
? s s3 and py<=1996
Processing
            154  S3
       29341942  PY<=1996
      S7       8  S3 AND PY<=1996
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? t s8/3,k,ab/1-4

 8/3,K,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09098239   97132178   PMID: 8977634
  Phase I clinical trial: T-cell therapy for prostate cancer using
autologous  dendritic cells  pulsed with HLA-A0201-specific
peptides from prostate-specific membrane antigen.
  Murphy G; Tjoa B; Ragde H; Kenny G; Boynton A
  Pacific Northwest Cancer Foundation, Cancer Research Division, Northwest
Hospital, Seattle, Washington 98125, USA.
  Prostate (UNITED STATES) Dec 1996, 29 (6) p371-80, ISSN
0270-4137  Journal Code: PB4
  Languages: ENGLISH
  Document type: Clinical Trial; Clinical Trial, Phase I; Controlled
Clinical Trial; Journal Article
  Record type: Completed
  BACKGROUND: Conventional treatment for metastatic prostate cancer have
failed to demonstrate curative potential in all patients. Investigations
involving the role of T-cell immunity in the clearance of neoplastic cells
are now available. Development of T-cell immunotherapy may give a new
approach to the treatment of advanced metastatic prostate cancer. METHODS:
A phase I clinical trial assessing the administration of autologous
dendritic cells (DC) pulsed with HLA-A0201-specific
prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA) peptides were
conducted. Participants were divided into five groups receiving four or
```

five infusions of peptides alone (PSM-P1 or PSM-P2; groups 1 and 2, respectively), autologous DC (group 3), or DC pulsed with PSM-P1 or P2 (groups 4 and 5, respectively). RESULTS: No significant toxicity was observed in all five groups. Cellular response against PSM-P1 and -P2 was observed in HLA-A2+ patients infused with DC pulsed with PSM-P1 or -P2 (groups 4 and 5), respectively. An average decrease in PSA was detected only in group 5. Seven partial responders were identified based on NPCP criteria + PSA. CONCLUSIONS: Infusions of test substances were well tolerated by all study participants. Detection of cellular response and decrease in PSA level in some patients who received DC pulsed with PSM-P2 indicate this method's potential in prostate cancer therapy.

Phase I clinical trial: T-cell therapy for prostate cancer using autologous **dendritic cells** pulsed with HLA-A0201-specific peptides from **prostate**-specific membrane **antigen**.

Dec **1996**,

...advanced metastatic prostate cancer. METHODS: A phase I clinical trial assessing the administration of autologous **dendritic cells** (DC) pulsed with HLA-A0201-specific **prostate**-specific membrane **antigen** (PSMA) peptides were conducted. Participants were divided into five groups receiving four or five infusions...

Descriptors: **Dendritic Cells**--chemistry--CH; ***Dendritic Cells**--physiology--PH; *HLA-A Antigens--analysis--AN; ***Prostate**-Specific **Antigen**--analysis--AN; *Prostatic Neoplasms--pathology--PA; *Prostatic Neoplasms--therapy--TH; *T-Lymphocytes--physiology--PH; **Dendritic Cells**--cytology--CY; HLA-A Antigens--immunology--IM; Hypotension--epidemiology--EP; Hypotension--physiopathology--PP; Immunohistochemistry; Incidence; Interferon-alpha--blood--BL; Neoplasm Staging; **Prostate**-Specific **Antigen**--chemistry--CH; T-Lymphocytes--cytology--CY; T-Lymphocytes--immunology--IM; Tumor Necrosis Factor--analysis--AN

Enzyme No.: EC 3.4.21.77 (**Prostate**-Specific **Antigen**)

Chemical Name: HLA-A Antigens; Interferon-alpha; Tumor Necrosis Factor; **Prostate**-Specific **Antigen**

8/3,K,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08822065 96144856 PMID: 8545283

Presentation of prostate tumor antigens by **dendritic cells** stimulates T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity.

Tjoa B; Boynton A; Kenny G; Ragde H; Misrock SL; Murphy G

Pacific Northwest Cancer Foundation, Northwest Hospital, Seattle, Washington 98125, USA.

Prostate (UNITED STATES) Jan **1996**, 28 (1) p65-9, ISSN 0270-4137 Journal Code: PB4

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Dendritic cells (DCs) are "professional" antigen-presenting cells capable of stimulating T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity when loaded with and presenting specific antigens, including tumor antigens. We demonstrated the stimulation of an autologous cytotoxic T-cell response elicited by DC loaded with autologous tumor cell lysate derived from primary **prostate** tumor. A candidate tumor **antigen** is **prostate**-specific membrane **antigen** (PSMA), which is overexpressed in **prostate** cancer patients. We identified a HLA-A2 motif in PSMA, isolated patient DC, loaded peptide into DC, and stimulated autologous T cells to proliferate. The ability to use DC for presentation of either tumor or peptide antigen in an HLA-restricted fashion in order to stimulate T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity demonstrates the potential of this technology for development of a prostate cancer vaccine.

Presentation of prostate tumor antigens by **dendritic cells** stimulates T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity.
Jan **1996**,
Dendritic cells (DCs) are "professional" antigen-presenting cells capable of stimulating T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity when...

... T-cell response elicited by DC loaded with autologous tumor cell lysate derived from primary **prostate** tumor. A candidate tumor **antigen** is **prostate**-specific membrane **antigen** (PSMA), which is overexpressed in **prostate** cancer patients. We identified a HLA-A2 motif in PSMA, isolated patient DC, loaded peptide...
Descriptors: Antigens, Neoplasm--pharmacology--PD; *Antigens, Surface --pharmacology--PD; *Cytotoxicity, Immunologic--drug effects--DE; * **Dendritic Cells**--immunology--IM; *Prostatic Neoplasms --immunology--IM; *T-Lymphocytes--drug effects--DE...; Acid Sequence; Antigens, Neoplasm--analysis--AN; Antigens, Surface--analysis--AN; Cell Division--drug effects--DE; **Dendritic Cells**--physiology--PH; HLA-A Antigens; Immunotherapy, Active; Molecular Sequence Data; Prostatic Neoplasms--pathology--PA; Prostatic...

8/3,K,AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

05271012 Genuine Article#: VM674 Number of References: 58
Title: MURINE ALPHA-MACROGLOBULINS DEMONSTRATE DIVERGENT ACTIVITIES AS NEUTRALIZERS OF TRANSFORMING GROWTH-FACTOR-BETA AND AS INDUCERS OF NITRIC-OXIDE SYNTHESIS - A POSSIBLE MECHANISM FOR THE ENDOTOXIN INSENSITIVITY OF THE ALPHA(2)-MACROGLOBULIN GENE KNOCK-OUT MOUSE (Abstract Available)
Author(s): WEBB DJ; WEN J; LYSIAK JJ; UMANS L; VANLEUVENN F; GONIAS SL
Corporate Source: UNIV VIRGINIA,HLTH SCI CTR,DEPT PATHOL,BIX 214/CHARLOTTESVILLE//VA/22908; UNIV VIRGINIA,HLTH SCI CTR,DEPT PATHOL/CHARLOTTESVILLE//VA/22908; UNIV VIRGINIA,HLTH SCI CTR,DEPT BIOCHEM/CHARLOTTESVILLE//VA/22908; KATHOLIEKE UNIV LEUVEN,DEPT HUMAN GENET,EXPT GENET GRP/B-3000 LOUVAIN//BELGIUM/
Journal: JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, **1996**, V271, N40 (OCT 4), P 24982-24988
ISSN: 0021-9258
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: alpha(2)-Macroglobulin null mice demonstrate increased resistance to endotoxin challenge (Umans, L., Serneels, L., Overbergh, L., Van Leuven, F., and Van den Berghe, H. (1995) J. Biol. Chem. 270, 19778-19785). We hypothesized that this phenotype might reflect the function of murine alpha(2)M (m alpha(2)M) as a neutralizer of transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) and inducer of nitric oxide synthesis in vivo. When incubated with wild-type mouse plasma, TGF-beta 1 and TGF-beta 2 bound only to m alpha(2)M. Alternative TGF-beta-binding proteins were not detected in plasma from alpha(2)M(-/-) mice. Wild-type mouse plasma, but not plasma from alpha(2)M(-/-) mice, inhibited TGF-beta 1 binding to TGF-beta receptors on fibroblasts. Purified alpha(2)M bound TGF-beta 1 and TGF-beta 2 with similar affinity; the K-D values were 28 +/- 4 and 33 +/- 4 nm, respectively. Murinoglobulin, the second murine cu-macroglobulin, bound both TGF-beta isoforms with 30-fold lower affinity, M alpha(2)M counteracted the activities of TGF-beta 1 and TGF-beta 2 in an endothelial cell growth assay. M alpha(2)M also induced NO synthesis when incubated with RAW 264.7 cells, an activity which probably results from the neutralization of autocrine TGF-beta activity. Human alpha(2)M induced NO synthesis comparably to m alpha(2)M; however, MUG had no effect. These studies demonstrate that the ability to neutralize TGF-beta is a property of m alpha(2)M, which is not redundant in the murine alpha-macroglobulin family or in murine plasma, M alpha(2)M is

the only murine alpha-macroglobulin that promotes NO synthesis. The absence of m alpha(2)M, in alpha(2)M(-/-) mice, may allow TGF-beta to more efficiently suppress excessive iNOS expression following endotoxin challenge.

, **1996**

...Research Fronts: RAT ILEUM; FUNCTIONAL EXPRESSION)
94-1346 001 (TRANSFORMING GROWTH-FACTOR-BETA; CYTOKINE EXPRESSION IN MOUSE **DENDRITIC CELL** CLONES; NONSPECIFIC REGULATORY MECHANISM OF CONTACT SENSITIVITY)
94-1864 001 (SERUM **PROSTATE**-SPECIFIC **ANTIGEN**; THIOL ESTER BONDS; PROTEIN INHIBITOR INTERACTIONS; HUMAN FIBROBLAST COLLAGENASE; IMX ASSAYS)
94-2086 001 (NITRIC...

8/3,K,AB/4 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

04654745 Genuine Article#: TZ788 Number of References: 74
Title: ALPHA-2-MACROGLOBULIN IS MAINLY PRODUCED BY CANCER-CELLS AND NOT BY HEPATOCYTES IN RATS WITH COLON-CARCINOMA METASTASES IN LIVER (Abstract Available)
Author(s): SMORENBURG SM; GRIFFINI P; TIGGELMAN AMBC; MOORMAN AFM; BOERS W; VANNOORDEN CJF
Corporate Source: UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,CELL BIOL & HISTOL LAB,MEIBERGDREEF 15/1105 AZ AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,CELL BIOL & HISTOL LAB/1105 AZ AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,J VAN GOOL LAB EXPTINTERNAL MED/1105 AZ AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,DEPT ANAT & EMBRYOL/1105 AZ AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV PAVIA,DEPT ANIM BIOL/PAVIA//ITALY/
Journal: HEPATOLOGY, **1996**, V23, N3 (MAR), P560-570
ISSN: 0270-9139
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: Localization and production of alpha 2-macroglobulin (alpha 2M), a multifunctional binding protein with protease and cytokine scavenging properties, was studied in situ in rat Livers containing experimentally induced colon carcinoma metastases by means of immunocytochemistry and in situ hybridization methods. The study was performed to investigate whether alpha 2M production by hepatocytes plays a role in the defense against the growth of metastases on the basis of its protease inhibiting capacity. It was found that colon cancer cells in all developmental stages of the metastases contained large amounts of messenger RNA (mRNA) of alpha 2M but hardly any alpha 2M protein, Cancer cells in culture contained large amounts of both mRNA and protein of alpha 2M. In contrast, stromal cells and liver cells did not show positivity for alpha 2M mRNA above background levels, The exception was a few layers of hepatocytes around the latest stage of metastases. Hepatocytes contained both alpha 2M mRNA and protein only when Kupffer cells were present, indicating that alpha 2M mRNA production was induced via Kupffer cells. On the other hand, alpha 2M protein was found in high amounts in the sinusoids and stroma of all metastases, irrespective of their developmental stage. Increased levels of alpha 2M could not be detected in serum in all but one rat tested (n = 8). It is concluded that production of alpha 2M by hepatocytes occurs only around the latest developmental stage of metastases and that alpha 2M does not play a significant role in the defense against metastatic cancer growth in rat Liver. In contrast, cancer cells produce and secrete large amounts of alpha 2M, which seems to be Linked with their tumorigenicity. We suggest that this alpha 2M captures cytokines rather than proteases by complex formation, These complexes were observed using immunocytochemical staining for alpha 2M protein indicating that it was captured by either stromal cells, sinusoidal cells, or

hepatocytes that are in direct contact with cancer cells, Therefore, changes in serum levels of alpha 2M were limited, indicating that these levels do not reflect local production and effects of alpha 2M.

, **1996**
...Research Fronts: IV COLLAGENASE ACTIVITY; CULTURED VASCULAR SMOOTH-MUSCLE CELLS; PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATION)
94-1758 001 (RAT THYMIC **DENDRITIC CELLS**; CHRONIC RELAPSING EXPERIMENTAL AUTOIMMUNE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS; EXPRESSION OF MAJOR HISTOCOMPATIBILITY COMPLEX CLASS-II)
94-1864 001 (SERUM **PROSTATE**-SPECIFIC **ANTIGEN**; THIOL ESTER BONDS; PROTEIN INHIBITOR INTERACTIONS; HUMAN FIBROBLAST COLLAGENASE; IMX ASSAYS)
94-2181 001 (LOW...
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HILIGHT set on as ''
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? b 155 55 scisearch 340

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     $0.01  TYMNET
     $0.01  Estimated cost this search
     $0.03  Estimated total session cost   0.345 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
  File 155:MEDLINE(R)  1966-2000/Aug W1
         (c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation
*File 155: MEDLINE has been reloaded. Accession numbers have changed.
  File  55:Biosis Previews(R)  1993-2000/Jun W2
         (c) 2000 BIOSIS
  File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  1990-2000/Jun W1
         (c) 2000 Inst for Sci Info
  File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  1974-1989/Dec
         (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
  File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent  1950-00/May 30
         (c) 2000 IFI/CLAIMS(r)
*File 340: *** Incorrectly attributed foreign priorities have been
removed.  See HELP NEWS 340 for details.

      Set  Items  Description
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? s dendritic(w)cell??

Processing
          63741  DENDRITIC
        5072272  CELL??
      S1   26952  DENDRITIC(W)CELL??
? s cryopreserv?

      S2   24096  CRYOPRESERV?
? s s1 and s2

          26952  S1
          24096  S2
      S3      68  S1 AND S2
? s s3 and py<=1995

Processing
Processing
             68  S3
       27205436  PY<=1995
      S4      26  S3 AND PY<=1995
? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
...completed examining records
      S5      21  RD (unique items)
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5/3,K,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07826121 94013560

Cryopreservation of red blood cells: effect of freezing on red cell quality and residual lymphocyte immunogenicity.

Farrugia A; Shea N; Knowles S; Holdsworth R; Piouronowski H; Portbury D; Romeo A

Red Cross Blood Bank, South Melbourne, Australia.

Journal of clinical pathology (ENGLAND) Aug **1993**, 46 (8) p742-5, ISSN 0021-9746 Journal Code: HT3

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

AIMS--To investigate treatment with glycerol/washing as a potential substitute for freeze-thawing in the production of leucocyte depleted red cell concentrates for patients with a history of non-haemolytic reactions following transfusion. METHODS--The standard procedure of treatment with glycerol/-80 degrees C freezing/thawing/washing was compared with a similar procedure in which freezing was omitted. The quality of the resulting red cell products was assessed in relation to: (1) standard red cell biochemical parameters; (2) leucocyte and lymphocyte subset composition using flow cytometry with fluorescent labelled monoclonal antibodies; and (3) immunogenicity of the residual lymphocytes in mixed lymphocyte culture. RESULTS--Compared with red cells subjected to the standard freeze-thaw technique, red cells undergoing the non-freezing procedure and suspended in additive solutions had significantly better biochemical preservation after 21 days of storage ($p < 0.001$). Both procedures removed an average 98% of the initial leucocytes at the expense of 18-20% of the red cells. The non-freezing procedure resulted in higher residual concentrations of HLA class II bearing lymphocytes ($p < 0.01$), but not higher numbers of **dendritic cells** . Both procedures were equally effective in annulling the residual lymphocytes' ability to act as stimulator cells in one-way mixed lymphocyte culture. CONCLUSIONS--The non-freezing procedure produces a superior product for the provision of red cells to patients with granulocyte antibodies. These products may also offer a lower risk of HLA alloimmunisation to previously unexposed patients.

Cryopreservation of red blood cells: effect of freezing on red cell quality and residual lymphocyte immunogenicity.

Aug **1993**,

...concentrations of HLA class II bearing lymphocytes ($p < 0.01$), but not higher numbers of **dendritic cells**. Both procedures were equally effective in annulling the residual lymphocytes' ability to act as stimulator...

Descriptors: Blood Preservation--Methods--MT; ***Cryopreservation**; *Erythrocytes; **Dendritic Cells**; Glycerol; Hemoglobins--Analysis --AN; Histocompatibility Antigens Class II--Blood--BL; Leukocyte Count; Lymphocyte Subsets; Potassium...

5/3,K,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07188965 93102416

Prolongation of islet allograft survival is facilitated by storage conditions using **cryopreservation** involving fast cooling and/or tissue culture.

Taylor MJ; Foreman J; Biwata Y; Tsukikawa S

University Department of Surgery, Cambridge University, England.

Transplantation proceedings (UNITED STATES) Dec **1992**, 24 (6) p2860-2, ISSN 0041-1345 Journal Code: WE9

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Prolongation of islet allograft survival is facilitated by storage conditions using **cryopreservation** involving fast cooling and/or tissue culture.
Dec **1992**,
Descriptors: **Cryopreservation**--Methods--MT; *Graft Survival --Immunology--IM; *Islets of Langerhans Transplantation--Immunology--IM; *Tissue Culture--Methods...
; Blood Glucose--Metabolism--ME; Cell Survival--Physiology--PH; **Dendritic Cells**--Immunology--IM; Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental--Immunology--IM; Graft Rejection--Immunology--IM; Portal Vein; Rats; Rats...

5/3,K,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

6/14

07167810 93069177
Cell cultures from **cryopreserved** human lung tissue.
Roth M; Soler M; Hornung M; Emmons LR; Stulz P; Perruchoud AP
Department of Research and of Internal Medicine, University Hospital Basel, Switzerland.
Tissue & cell (ENGLAND) **1992**, 24 (4) p455-9, ISSN 0040-8166
Journal Code: VSZ
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
To assess gene induction in primary human fibroblasts, we have developed a method for **cryopreservation** of lung biopsies in liquid nitrogen. Fresh biopsies (n = 10) were chopped into 5 x 5 mm pieces and transferred into an ice-cold freezing medium. Biopsies were kept on ice for 15 min, followed by further cooling of the tissue to -70 degrees C. With this method, lung biopsies were preserved for more than 1 year before they were used for generating cell cultures. There was no significant difference in the biological responsiveness of fibroblasts generated from immediately cultured lung biopsies compared with those from **cryopreserved** tissue. The doubling rate of fibroblasts from fresh tissue was 23.6 +/- 1.1 hr; compared to 23.5 +/- 1.5 hr for fibroblasts generated from **cryopreserved** tissue. PDGF-BB enhanced de novo synthesis of DNA 100 times, in both the immediately cultured fibroblasts and those generated from **cryopreserved** biopsies. Macrophages, **dendritic cells** and endothelial cells could also be recovered from **cryopreserved** lung tissue. This method permits long-term storage of lung tissue and the possibility of establishing primary cell lines from the same tissue at later times without appreciable changes in their cellular biological characteristics.

Cell cultures from **cryopreserved** human lung tissue.
1992,
To assess gene induction in primary human fibroblasts, we have developed a method for **cryopreservation** of lung biopsies in liquid nitrogen. Fresh biopsies (n = 10) were chopped into 5 x...

... the biological responsiveness of fibroblasts generated from immediately cultured lung biopsies compared with those from **cryopreserved** tissue. The doubling rate of fibroblasts from fresh tissue was 23.6 +/- 1.1 hr; compared to 23.5 +/- 1.5 hr for fibroblasts generated from **cryopreserved** tissue. PDGF-BB enhanced de novo synthesis of DNA 100 times, in both the immediately cultured fibroblasts and those generated from **cryopreserved** biopsies. Macrophages, **dendritic cells** and endothelial cells could also be recovered from **cryopreserved** lung tissue. This method permits long-term storage of lung tissue and the possibility of...
Descriptors: **Cryopreservation**--Methods--MT; *Lung--Cytology--CY; Cell Cycle; Cells, Cultured; **Dendritic Cells**; Dry Ice;

Fibroblasts--Cytology--CY; Macrophages; Nitrogen

5/3,K,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

06641347 91214882
Accessory phenotype and function of macrophages induced by cyclic adenosine monophosphate.
Peters JH; Borner T; Ruppert J
Department of Immunology, University of Gottingen, FRG.
International immunology (ENGLAND) **1990**, 2 (12) p1195-202, ISSN 0953-8178 Journal Code: AY5
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Mature macrophages (Mph) differentiated in culture from normal human peripheral blood monocytes (Mo) exhibit low activity as accessory cells (antigen-presenting cells) in T lymphocyte stimulation. A test system was established based on mitogenicity to quantitate the accessory activity of Mph-derived cells and to follow its changes for several days. The system used accessory cells treated with the oxidative mitogen, sodium periodate. The cells were subsequently co-cultured with pooled human lymphocytes from a **cryopreserved** stock. DNA synthesis in these cells was used as an indicator of accessory activity. Mph could be converted within 5-6 days into highly active accessory cells if a continuous stimulus of exogenously added dibutyryl cyclic AMP (db-cAMP) was provided. Mph treated by db-cAMP retained a high degree of HLA-DR expression but typical Mph markers such as non-specific esterase, phagocytosis, and expression of Fc-receptors were down-regulated. Acid phosphatase and myeloperoxidase underwent only slight changes, while the monocyte marker 5'-nucleotidase remained undetectable. Morphologically, the cells rounded up and developed veils and dendritiform elongations. In contrast to **dendritic cells** , Mph-derived accessory cells retained the CD14 antigen characteristic of monocytes and Mph. It is concluded that Mph are able to respond to exogenous stimuli and to convert into a highly active accessory cell. This contrasts to the well-known state of the 'activated Mph' with respect to markers and function. Both states appear to be antagonistically controlled by intracellular second messengers, as the accessory cell phenotype is positively correlated with intracellular cyclic AMP increase, whereas Mph activation correlates with cyclic GMP increase.

1990,
... mitogen, sodium periodate. The cells were subsequently co-cultured with pooled human lymphocytes from a **cryopreserved** stock. DNA synthesis in these cells was used as an indicator of accessory activity. Mph...

... undetectable. Morphologically, the cells rounded up and developed veils and dendritiform elongations. In contrast to **dendritic cells**, Mph-derived accessory cells retained the CD14 antigen characteristic of monocytes and Mph. It is...

5/3,K,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

06429039 90336375
The cryobiology of rat and human **dendritic cells** : preservation and destruction of membrane integrity by freezing.
Taylor MJ; London NJ; Thirdborough SM; Lake SP; James RF
MRC Medical Cryobiology Group, University Department of Surgery, Cambridge, England.
Cryobiology (UNITED STATES) Jun **1990**, 27 (3) p269-78, ISSN

0011-2240 Journal Code: DT3
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Dendritic cells (DCs) are now regarded as specialized leucocytes with distinctive morphological and functional characteristics as accessory or stimulator cells for many lymphocyte responses. While knowledge of the response of other leucocytes (e.g., lymphocytes, macrophages, and granulocytes) to freezing and thawing has been established for some years, an understanding of the cryobiological properties of DCs has not, hitherto, been determined specifically. Such information is important both for establishing procedures for the long-term storage of these cells for use in immunological procedures and for defining freezing conditions that might selectively kill DCs in attempts to modulate the immunogenicity of transplantable tissues during **cryopreservation**. Preparations of rat and human spleen cells enriched for DCs were frozen to -60 degrees C at one of six cooling rates (0.3, 1.5, 10, 20, 70, or 150 degrees C/min) using a procedure that was established for pancreatic islets with 2 M dimethyl sulfoxide (Me2SO) as the cryoprotectant. Following storage at -196 degrees C the survival of thawed cells was assessed by evaluating both the numbers of cells recovered after the complete process and the membrane integrity of the recovered cells using a supravital fluorescent probe assay. Survival profiles for DCs showed a dependence upon cooling rate similar to other lymphoid cells but DCs were more sensitive to freezing injury than either lymphocytes or macrophages: Optimum survival (75% recovery of numbers and 57% membrane integrity) of rat DCs was achieved by slow cooling (0.3 degrees C/min). Optimal recovery of human DCs was significantly higher (83% recovery of numbers and 72% membrane integrity) after cooling at either 0.3 or 1.5 degrees C/min. The viable yield of DCs from both species declined abruptly as cooling rate was increased, with less than 10% survival after cooling at 20 degrees C/min and negligible survival after cooling at 70 degrees C/min or greater. Analysis of variance of the survival data showed that the response of DCs to freezing and thawing was significantly different (P less than 0.005) from that of either lymphocytes or macrophages, thus providing additional evidence that DCs are distinct from other leucocytes, especially macrophages. This study defines conditions that either will provide effective **cryopreservation** of DCs for immunological purposes or are most likely to bring about their inactivation in cryobiological approaches to modulating tissue immunogenicity.

The cryobiology of rat and human **dendritic cells** : preservation and destruction of membrane integrity by freezing.
Jun **1990**,

Dendritic cells (DCs) are now regarded as specialized leucocytes with distinctive morphological and functional characteristics as accessory....

... that might selectively kill DCs in attempts to modulate the immunogenicity of transplantable tissues during **cryopreservation**. Preparations of rat and human spleen cells enriched for DCs were frozen to -60 degrees...

... distinct from other leucocytes, especially macrophages. This study defines conditions that either will provide effective **cryopreservation** of DCs for immunological purposes or are most likely to bring about their inactivation in...

Descriptors: **Cryopreservation**; ***Dendritic Cells**; Cell Membrane--Ultrastructure--UL; Cell Survival; **Cryopreservation** --Methods--MT; Cryoprotective Agents; **Dendritic Cells** --Ultrastructure--UL; Fluorescent Dyes; Leukocytes; Rats; Spleen--Cytology --CY

5/3,K,AB/6 (Item 1 from file: 55)
DIALOG(R)File 55:Biosis Previews(R)

09100767 BIOSIS NO.: 199497109137
Effect of post-thaw recovery time on the index of viability of frozen/thawed **dendritic cells**: Comparison of two fluorescent membrane integrity assays.
AUTHOR: Taylor M J
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Div. Cryobiol. and Hypothermic Med., Neurosci. Res. Cent., Allegheny-Singer Res. Inst., Allegheny Ge**USA
JOURNAL: Cryobiology 30 (6):p660-661 1993
CONFERENCE/MEETING: Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Society for Cryobiology Atlanta, Georgia, USA July 19-23, 1993
ISSN: 0011-2240
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

Effect of post-thaw recovery time on the index of viability of frozen/thawed **dendritic cells**: Comparison of two fluorescent membrane integrity assays.
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: **CRYOPRESERVATION;**
1993

6/14

5/3,K,AB/7 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

03991071 Genuine Article#: QX094 Number of References: 40
Title: THE EFFECTS OF STORAGE OF CORNEAL TISSUE ON LANGERHANS CELLS
Author(s): ARMITAGE WJ
Corporate Source: BRISTOL EYE HOSP,DEPT OPHTHALMOL,LOWER MAUDLIN ST/BRISTOL BS1 2LX/AVON/ENGLAND/
Journal: EYE, **1995**, V9, P2, P228-232
ISSN: 0950-222X
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

, **1995**
...Identifiers--ISLET ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL; **CRYOPRESERVATION** PROTOCOLS; **DENDRITIC CELLS**; RAT ISLETS; IMMUNOGENICITY; CULTURE; REJECTION; PRESERVATION; GRAFT; TRANSPLANTATION

6/14

5/3,K,AB/8 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

03257510 Genuine Article#: NR146 Number of References: 43
Title: HIV-INFECTED MACROPHAGES AS EFFICIENT STIMULATOR CELLS FOR DETECTION OF CYTOTOXIC T-CELL RESPONSES TO HIV IN SERONEGATIVE AND SEROPOSITIVE VACCINE RECIPIENTS
Author(s): MCELRATH MJ; HOFFMAN M; KLUCKLING S; COREY L; GREENBERG PD
Corporate Source: UNIV WASHINGTON,PACIFIC MED CTR,SCH MED,1200 12TH AVE S,ROOM 9301/SEATTLE//WA/98195; UNIV WASHINGTON,DEPT MED/SEATTLE//WA/98195; UNIV WASHINGTON,DEPT LAB MED/SEATTLE//WA/98195; UNIV WASHINGTON,DEPT IMMUNOL/SEATTLE//WA/98195
Journal: AIDS RESEARCH AND HUMAN RETROVIRUSES, **1994**, V10, N5 (MAY), P 541-549
ISSN: 0889-2229
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: The induction of CD8(+) CTL responses is a goal of most HIV-1 vaccine trials, but such potentially protective effector responses have been difficult to evaluate, particularly in these vaccine prevention trials, due to technical obstacles. We report a method to evaluate CTL responses based on the ability to infect autologous macrophages with a monocytotropic strain of HIV-1, and to use these cells as efficient

stimulators. This approach does not require the addition of exogenous cytokines, allows detection of class I-restricted CTLs against multiple HIV-1 gene products, and circumvents the problem, often detected using other stimulator cells, of high levels of lytic activity against target cells expressing vaccinia and/or EBV antigens.

Adherent monocyte-derived macrophages were infected with HIV-1(Ba-L), and used within 2-3 weeks as autologous stimulators. Fresh PBMCs were cultured with the infected macrophages, harvested after 1 week, replated with fresh infected macrophages and filler cells, and tested after 5-7 days for cytolytic activity. CD8(+) CTL responses specific for HIV-1 envelope were detected at an E:T ratio as low as 5:1 in two of four HIV-1-uninfected recipients of an HIV vaccine regimen that included a recombinant live vaccinia virus. Cytotoxic T lymphocyte activity could be detected >1 year following vaccination. Similar lytic activity was detected with **cryopreserved** responder cells. In two HIV-1-infected individuals participating in a blinded therapeutic vaccination trial, the use of infected macrophages as in vitro stimulators permitted detection of the presence of envelope and gag-specific CTLs. No responses were observed in nonimmunized, uninfected controls. Thus, HIV-1-infected macrophages can stimulate in vitro the repertoire of primed HIV-reactive CD8 precursors from seronegative and seropositive participants in HIV-1 vaccine trials, and should facilitate the identification of potentially effective candidate HIV vaccines.

, **1994**
...Abstract: lymphocyte activity could be detected >1 year following vaccination. Similar lytic activity was detected with **cryopreserved** responder cells. In two HIV-1-infected individuals participating in a blinded therapeutic vaccination trial...
...Identifiers--TOXIC LYMPHOCYTES-T; EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS; RECOMBINANT VACCINIA; **DENDRITIC CELLS**; CLONAL ANALYSIS; AIDS; INVITRO; CD4+; INDIVIDUALS; ANTIGENS

5/3,K,AB/9 (Item 3 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

02707197 Genuine Article#: LY029 Number of References: 53
Title: THE EFFECTS OF VARIATION OF **CRYOPRESERVATION** PROTOCOLS ON THE IMMUNOGENICITY OF ALLOGENEIC SKIN-GRAFTS
Author(s): INGHAM E; MATTHEWS JB; KEARNEY JN; GOWLAND G
Corporate Source: UNIV LEEDS,DEPT MICROBIOL/LEEDS LS2 9JT/W YORKSHIRE/ENGLAND/; PINDERFIELDS HOSP,YORKSHIRE REG TISSUE BANK/WAKEFIELD//ENGLAND/
Journal: CRYOBIOLOGY, **1993**, V30, N5 (OCT), P443-458
ISSN: 0011-2240
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Title: THE EFFECTS OF VARIATION OF **CRYOPRESERVATION** PROTOCOLS ON THE IMMUNOGENICITY OF ALLOGENEIC SKIN-GRAFTS
, **1993**
...Identifiers--EPIDERMAL LANGERHANS CELLS; ULTRAVIOLET-B IRRADIATION; **DENDRITIC CELLS**; BETA-GLUCURONIDASE; MURINE MODEL; TRANSPLANTATION; SURVIVAL; RAT; KERATINOCYTES; INTERLEUKIN-1

5/3,K,AB/10 (Item 4 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

02121616 Genuine Article#: KC413 Number of References: 30
Title: PANCREAS TRANSPLANTATION - IS ISLET TRANSPLANTATION THE FUTURE

Author(s): FERNANDEZCRUZ L; CASANOVAS D; LLOVERAS G
Corporate Source: UNIV BARCELONA,HOSP CLIN,DEPT SURG,VILLARROEL 170,ESC 6-4/E-08036 BARCELONA//SPAIN/
Journal: TRANSPLANTATION PROCEEDINGS, **1992**, V24, N6 (DEC), P2379-2382
ISSN: 0041-1345
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

, **1992**
...Identifiers--FRESH RAT ISLETS; **CRYOPRESERVATION** PROTOCOLS; PANCREATECTOMIZED DOGS; LANGERHANS; FRAGMENTS; GRADIENT
...Research Fronts: BIOARTIFICIAL PANCREAS; DIABETES IN DOGS)
90-5425 001 (SUCCESSFUL TRANSPLANTATION OF NEONATAL RAT ISLETS; SPLENIC **DENDRITIC CELLS**; CLASS-II ANTIGEN; HUMAN LACRIMAL GLANDS)

5/3,K,AB/11 (Item 5 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

01725275 Genuine Article#: HV912 Number of References: 262
Title: FACTORS INFLUENCING STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF INTRACEREBRAL GRAFTS IN THE MAMMALIAN BRAIN - A REVIEW
Author(s): CASSEL JC; KELCHE C; MAJCHRZAK M; WILL BE
Corporate Source: CTR NEUROCHIM,CNRS,UPR,LNBC,12 RUE GOETHE/F-67000 STRASBOURG//FRANCE/
Journal: RESTORATIVE NEUROLOGY AND NEUROSCIENCE, **1992**, V4, N2 (MAY)
, P65-96
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: REVIEW
Abstract: After twenty years of intensive research, the possibility to induce recovery from various disorders in brain damaged mammals by means of intracerebral grafts of fetal CNS tissue is well documented and largely accepted by the scientific community. However, there are several reports on animal research suggesting that intracerebral grafts may fail to induce the expected recovery after brain injury or even that they may cause deficits which are actually more pronounced than those induced by the lesions alone. In addition, attempts to produce functional benefits with catecholamine-releasing tissue grafts in the brain of Parkinsonian patients have given limited and variable results; graft-induced deleterious effects have also been occasionally reported in a few clinical cases. One way to progress towards a better understanding of such disappointing, although informative, discrepancies between successful and less successful experimental studies and clinical trials would be to consider that there are several factors which may influence, in one direction or the other, the survival, development, integration and functional expression of intracerebral fetal CNS grafts. The present review considers the following factors: (i) some of the technical factors such as the constraints of transplantation surgery, the origin of donor tissue, the implantation site, the age of both the donor and the recipient, and tissue manipulations prior to grafting (i.e., **cryopreservation**, culture, genetic modification); (ii) exogenous and endogenous neurotrophic factors, the latter being distinguished by whether they may be host- or graft-derived; (iii) immunological factors (from the particular immunological status of the brain to some effects of immunosuppression in the case of xenografting); (iv) pharmacological factors, with a particular focus on experimental data suggesting that administration of drugs may or might contribute to elicit, enhance or block some functional effects of grafts. It is concluded that all these factors may become simultaneously operative and interacting, thereby presiding over the functional outcome of intracerebral grafting in both experimental research and clinical trials.
, **1992**
...Abstract: of both the donor and the recipient, and tissue manipulations prior to grafting (i.e., **cryopreservation**, culture, genetic modification); (ii) exogenous and endogenous neurotrophic factors, the

latter being distinguished by whether...
...Research Fronts: LESIONS)
90-4373 001 (EXPRESSION OF CLASS-II MAJOR HISTOCOMPATIBILITY COMPLEX ANTIGENS; RAT CARDIAC INTERSTITIAL **DENDRITIC CELLS**; MURINE THYROID ALLOGRAFTS)

5/3,K,AB/12 (Item 6 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

01710615 Genuine Article#: HU463 Number of References: 23
Title: **CRYOPRESERVATION** OF ISLETS OF LANGERHANS DOES NOT AFFECT ANGIOGENESIS AND REVASCULARIZATION AFTER FREE TRANSPLANTATION
Author(s): MENGER MD; PATTENIER J; WOLF B; JAGER S; FEIFEL G; MESSMER K
Corporate Source: UNIV MUNICH,INST SURG RES,MARCHIONINISTR 15/W-8000 MUNICH 70//GERMANY/; UNIV SAARLAND,DEPT GEN SURG/W-6600 SAARBRUCKEN//GERMANY/
Journal: EUROPEAN SURGICAL RESEARCH, **1992**, V24, N2 (MAR-APR), P89-96
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: **Cryopreservation** of isolated islets of Langerhans will be a necessary procedure if pancreatic islet transplantation crosses the threshold for clinical treatment of diabetes mellitus. Although successful **cryopreservation** of rodent, canine, porcine and human islets has been documented in the past few years, little is known about the influence of the freeze-thaw procedure on the islet's potential to induce angiogenesis and revascularization, a process which is of crucial importance after free transplantation. We have analyzed the process of revascularization of 1- and 10-week-**cryopreserved** hamster islet isografts using intravital fluorescence microscopy. First signs of angiogenesis of **cryopreserved** islet grafts were observed on day 2 after transplantation, characterized by the protrusion of capillary sprouts. During the following days these sprouts formed a microvascular network, and revascularization was completed on day 10 after transplantation. Quantitative analysis of functional capillary density, capillary red blood cell velocity, capillary diameter and flow of individual capillaries did neither show differences between 1- and 10-week-**cryopreserved** islets, nor differences between **cryopreserved** islets and islets transplanted without **cryopreservation** were observed. From these results we conclude that **cryopreservation** of isolated pancreatic islet grafts is an adequate technique for long-term storage prior to transplantation.

Title: **CRYOPRESERVATION** OF ISLETS OF LANGERHANS DOES NOT AFFECT ANGIOGENESIS AND REVASCULARIZATION AFTER FREE TRANSPLANTATION
, **1992**
Abstract: **Cryopreservation** of isolated islets of Langerhans will be a necessary procedure if pancreatic islet transplantation crosses the threshold for clinical treatment of diabetes mellitus. Although successful **cryopreservation** of rodent, canine, porcine and human islets has been documented in the past few years...

...after free transplantation. We have analyzed the process of revascularization of 1- and 10-week-**cryopreserved** hamster islet isografts using intravital fluorescence microscopy. First signs of angiogenesis of **cryopreserved** islet grafts were observed on day 2 after transplantation, characterized by the protrusion of capillary...

...diameter and flow of individual capillaries did neither show differences between 1- and 10-week-**cryopreserved** islets, nor differences between **cryopreserved** islets and islets transplanted without **cryopreservation** were observed. From these results we conclude that **cryopreservation** of isolated pancreatic islet grafts is an adequate technique for long-term storage prior to...
...Research Fronts: RENAL-ALLOGRAFT ENHANCEMENT; CURATIVE RESECTION)
90-5425 001 (SUCCESSFUL TRANSPLANTATION OF NEONATAL RAT ISLETS; SPLENIC

DENDRITIC CELLS; CLASS-II ANTIGEN; HUMAN LACRIMAL GLANDS)

5/3,K,AB/13 (Item 1 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

09155734 Genuine Article#: Q9754 Number of References: 29
Title: TRANSPLANTATION OF **CRYOPRESERVED** HUMAN PANCREATIC-ISLETS INTO DIABETIC NUDE-MICE
Author(s): RICORDI C; KNETEMAN NM; SCHARP DW; LACY PE
Corporate Source: WASHINGTON UNIV,SCH MED,DEPT PATHOL,660 S EUCLID AVE/ST LOUIS//MO/63110; WASHINGTON UNIV,SCH MED,DEPT SURG/ST LOUIS//MO/63110; SAN RAFFAELE INST,DEPT SURG/MILAN//ITALY/
Journal: WORLD JOURNAL OF SURGERY, **1988**, V12, N6, P861-865
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Title: TRANSPLANTATION OF **CRYOPRESERVED** HUMAN PANCREATIC-ISLETS INTO DIABETIC NUDE-MICE
, **1988**
Research Fronts: 86-5403 002 (ISLET TRANSPLANTATION; RAT PARATHYROID ALLOGRAFTS; FETAL ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL IN IMMUNOCOMPETENT RECIPIENTS; **DENDRITIC CELLS**; REDUCED IMMUNOGENICITY)
86-0818 001 (DONOR-SPECIFIC TRANSFUSIONS; PRETRANSPLANT TRANSFUSION; RENAL-ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL; PROLONGATION OF...

5/3,K,AB/14 (Item 2 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

6/14

08574482 Genuine Article#: L8130 Number of References: 43
Title: FUNCTION OF LYMPHOCYTES AND MACROPHAGES AFTER **CRYOPRESERVATION** BY PROCEDURES FOR PANCREATIC-ISLETS - POTENTIAL FOR REDUCING TISSUE IMMUNOGENICITY
Author(s): TAYLOR MJ; BANK HL
Corporate Source: MED UNIV S CAROLINA,DEPT PATHOL & LAB MED/CHARLESTON//SC/29425
Journal: CRYOBIOLOGY, **1988**, V25, N1, P1-17
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Title: FUNCTION OF LYMPHOCYTES AND MACROPHAGES AFTER **CRYOPRESERVATION** BY PROCEDURES FOR PANCREATIC-ISLETS - POTENTIAL FOR REDUCING TISSUE IMMUNOGENICITY
, **1988**
...Research Fronts: CELLS)
86-5403 001 (ISLET TRANSPLANTATION; RAT PARATHYROID ALLOGRAFTS; FETAL ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL IN IMMUNOCOMPETENT RECIPIENTS; **DENDRITIC CELLS**; REDUCED IMMUNOGENICITY)
86-7499 001 (SKIN MUCUS OF CARP; PROTECTION IN FISH; GRANULES OF HUMAN NEUTROPHILS)
86-8386 001 (**DENDRITIC CELLS**; MAJOR HISTOCOMPATIBILITY ANTIGEN EXPRESSION DURING RAT CARDIAC ALLOGRAFT-REJECTION; MURINE STROMAL TISSUE MACROPHAGES)

5/3,K,AB/15 (Item 3 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

08302310 Genuine Article#: J7597 Number of References: 18
Title: PROLONGATION OF ISLET XENOGRAFT SURVIVAL BY **CRYOPRESERVATION**
Author(s): COULOMBE MG; WARNOCK GL; RAJOTTE RV
Corporate Source: UNIV ALBERTA,SURG MED RES INST,DEPT MED,1074A DENT PHARM BLDG/EDMONTON T6G 2N8/ALBERTA/CANADA/; UNIV ALBERTA,SURG MED RES

INST,DEPT SURG/EDMONTON T6G 2N8/ALBERTA/CANADA/
Journal: DIABETES, **1987**, V36, N9, P1086-1088
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: NOTE

Title: PROLONGATION OF ISLET XENOGRAFT SURVIVAL BY **CRYOPRESERVATION**
, **1987**
Research Fronts: 86-5403 003 (ISLET TRANSPLANTATION; RAT PARATHYROID ALLOGRAFTS; FETAL ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL IN IMMUNOCOMPETENT RECIPIENTS; **DENDRITIC CELLS**; REDUCED IMMUNOGENICITY)

5/3,K,AB/16 (Item 4 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

07107404 Genuine Article#: A0757 Number of References: 9
Title: ISOLATION AND **CRYOPRESERVATION** OF HUMAN PANCREATIC-ISLETS
Author(s): KNETEMAN NM; RAJOTTE RV
Corporate Source: UNIV ALBERTA,SURG MED RES INST,1074B DENT PHARMCTR/EDMONTON T6G 2N8/ALBERTA/CANADA/; UNIV ALBERTA,DEPT SURG/EDMONTON T6G 2N8/ALBERTA/CANADA/
Journal: TRANSPLANTATION PROCEEDINGS, **1986**, V18, N1, P182-185
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Title: ISOLATION AND **CRYOPRESERVATION** OF HUMAN PANCREATIC-ISLETS
, **1986**
...Research Fronts: LANGERHANS)
86-5403 002 (ISLET TRANSPLANTATION; RAT PARATHYROID ALLOGRAFTS; FETAL ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL IN IMMUNOCOMPETENT RECIPIENTS; **DENDRITIC CELLS**; REDUCED IMMUNOGENICITY)

5/3,K,AB/17 (Item 5 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

05400191 Genuine Article#: RL340 Number of References: 38
Title: MAJOR HISTOCOMPATIBILITY COMPLEX ANTIGENS IN THE RAT PANCREAS, ISOLATED PANCREATIC-ISLETS, THYROID, AND ADRENAL - LOCALIZATION WITH MONOCLONAL-ANTIBODIES AND DEMONSTRATION OF INTERSTITIAL **DENDRITIC CELLS**
Author(s): HART DNJ; NEWTON MR; REECESMITH H; FABRE JW; MORRIS PJ
Corporate Source: UNIV OXFORD,JOHN RADCLIFFE HOSP,NUFFIELD DEPT SURG/OXFORD OX3 9DU//ENGLAND/
Journal: TRANSPLANTATION, **1983**, V36, N4, P431-435
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

...Title: PANCREAS, ISOLATED PANCREATIC-ISLETS, THYROID, AND ADRENAL - LOCALIZATION WITH MONOCLONAL-ANTIBODIES AND DEMONSTRATION OF INTERSTITIAL **DENDRITIC CELLS**
, **1983**
...Research Fronts: 003 (IMMUNOLOGICAL FACTORS IN PANCREATIC TRANSPLANTATION; BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS AND ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL AND PROBLEMS OF ISLET **CRYOPRESERVATION**)

5/3,K,AB/18 (Item 6 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

05347240 Genuine Article#: RG908 Number of References: 15
Title: IA-BEARING CELLS WITHIN ISOLATED CANINE ISLETS
Author(s): GEBEL HM; YASUNAMI Y; DIEKGRAEFE B; DAVIE JM; LACY PE
Corporate Source: WASHINGTON UNIV,SCH MED,DEPT PATHOL/ST LOUIS//MO/63110; WASHINGTON UNIV,SCH MED,DEPT MICROBIOL & IMMUNOL/ST LOUIS//MO/63110

Journal: TRANSPLANTATION, **1983**, V36, N3, P346-348
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: NOTE

, **1983**
...Research Fronts: CELL ANTIGENS IN THE ANALYSIS OF LYMPHOCYTE SUBSETS)
83-9264 001 (CHARACTERIZATION OF MACROPHAGES AND **DENDRITIC CELLS**; THEIR ROLE AS ACCESSORY CELLS IN MIXED LYMPHOCYTE REACTIONS AND OTHER ASPECTS OF THE IMMUNE...

...002 (IMMUNOLOGICAL FACTORS IN PANCREATIC TRANSPLANTATION; BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS AND ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL AND PROBLEMS OF ISLET **CRYOPRESERVATION**)

5/3,K,AB/19 (Item 7 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

05241342 Genuine Article#: QY953 Number of References: 26
Title: HETEROGENEITY OF HLA-DR+ CELLS IN NORMAL HUMAN-KIDNEY - IMMUNOHISTOLOGICAL AND CYTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF DISCRETE CELL-POPULATIONS
Author(s): RAFTERY MJ; POULTER LW; JANOSSY G; SWENY P; FERNANDO ON; MOORHEAD JF
Corporate Source: ROYAL FREE HOSP,DEPT NEPHROL & TRANSPLANTAT/LONDON NW3 2QG//ENGLAND/; ROYAL FREE HOSP,SCH MED,DEPT IMMUNOL/LONDON NW32QG//ENGLAND/
Journal: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY, **1983**, V36, N7, P734-741
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

, **1983**
...Research Fronts: 001 (IMMUNOLOGICAL FACTORS IN PANCREATIC TRANSPLANTATION; BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS AND ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL AND PROBLEMS OF ISLET **CRYOPRESERVATION**)
83-9264 001 (CHARACTERIZATION OF MACROPHAGES AND **DENDRITIC CELLS**; THEIR ROLE AS ACCESSORY CELLS IN MIXED LYMPHOCYTE REACTIONS AND OTHER ASPECTS OF THE IMMUNE...

5/3,K,AB/20 (Item 8 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

04978045 Genuine Article#: QD896 Number of References: 1
Title: IS THE IMMUNOGENICITY OF NON-PARENCHYMATOUS HEPATIC CELLS DUE TO **DENDRITIC CELLS**
Author(s): ROUGER P; CAPRON M; GANE P; HOUSSIN D; PLA M; MABIRE P; BISMUTH H
Corporate Source: CTR NATL TRANSFUS SANGUINE/F-75012 PARIS//FRANCE/; INSERM,U93/F-75475 PARIS 10//FRANCE/; INSERM,U17/F-94800 VILLEJUIF//FRANCE/
Journal: GASTROENTEROLOGIE CLINIQUE ET BIOLOGIQUE, **1983**, V7, N2, P202
Language: FRENCH Document Type: MEETING ABSTRACT

Title: IS THE IMMUNOGENICITY OF NON-PARENCHYMATOUS HEPATIC CELLS DUE TO **DENDRITIC CELLS**
, **1983**
...Research Fronts: 001 (IMMUNOLOGICAL FACTORS IN PANCREATIC TRANSPLANTATION; BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS AND ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL AND PROBLEMS OF ISLET **CRYOPRESERVATION**)

5/3,K,AB/21 (Item 9 from file: 434)
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

04949083 Genuine Article#: QC720 Number of References: 30
Title: **DENDRITIC CELLS** ARE THE PRINCIPAL STIMULATORS OF THE PRIMARY MIXED LEUKOCYTE REACTION IN MICE
Author(s): STEINMAN RM; GUTCHINOV B; WITMER MD; NUSSENZWEIG MC
Corporate Source: ROCKEFELLER UNIV/NEW YORK//NY/10021
Journal: JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE, **1983**, V157, N2, P613-627
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Title: **DENDRITIC CELLS** ARE THE PRINCIPAL STIMULATORS OF THE PRIMARY MIXED LEUKOCYTE REACTION IN MICE
, **1983**
...Research Fronts: 001 (IMMUNOLOGICAL FACTORS IN PANCREATIC TRANSPLANTATION; BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS AND ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL AND PROBLEMS OF ISLET **CRYOPRESERVATION**)
83-2361 001 (STUDIES ON THE EXPRESSION OF HISTOCOMPATIBILITY, IA AND OTHER ANTIGENS IN THE CHARACTERIZATION OF T-CELL ACTIVATION)
83-9264 002 (CHARACTERIZATION OF MACROPHAGES AND **DENDRITIC CELLS**; THEIR ROLE AS ACCESSORY CELLS IN MIXED LYMPHOCYTE REACTIONS AND OTHER ASPECTS OF THE IMMUNE...
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DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

03882710 83155268

LNCaP model of human prostatic carcinoma.

Horoszewicz JS; Leong SS; Kawinski E; Karr JP; Rosenthal H; Chu TM; Mirand EA; Murphy GP

Cancer Res (UNITED STATES) Apr 1983, 43 (4) p1809-18, ISSN 0008-5472 Journal Code: CNF
Contract/Grant No.: CA 27472, CA, NCI
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8307
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The LNCaP cell line was established from a metastatic lesion of human prostatic adenocarcinoma. The LNCaP cells grow readily in vitro (up to 8 x 10(5) cells/sq cm; doubling time, 60 hr), form clones in semisolid media, are highly resistant to human fibroblast interferon, and show an aneuploid (modal number, 76 to 91) human male karyotype with several marker chromosomes. The malignant properties of LNCaP cells are maintained. Athymic nude mice develop tumors at the injection site (volume-doubling time, 86 hr). Functional differentiation is preserved; both cultures and tumor produce acid phosphatase. High-affinity specific androgen receptors are present in the cytosol and nuclear fractions of cells in culture and in tumors. Estrogen receptors are demonstrable in the cytosol. The model is hormonally responsive. In vitro, 5 alpha-dihydrotestosterone modulates cell growth and stimulates acid phosphatase production. In vivo, the frequency of tumor development and the mean time of tumor appearance are significantly different for either sex. Male mice develop tumors earlier and at a greater frequency than do females. Hormonal manipulations show that, regardless of sex, the frequency of tumor development correlates with serum androgen levels. The rate of the tumor growth, however, is independent of the gender of hormonal status of the host.

Tags: Animal; Female; Human; Male; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Adenocarcinoma--Physiopathology--PP; *Prostatic Neoplasms --Physiopathology--PP; Castration; Cell Division; Cell Line; Cell Nucleus --Metabolism--ME; Chromosomes, Human--Analysis--AN; Karyotyping; Kinetics; Mice; Mice, Nude; Neoplasm Metastasis; Neoplasm Transplantation; Receptors, Androgen--Metabolism--ME; Receptors, Estrogen--Metabolism--ME; Transplantation, Heterologous
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Receptors, Androgen); 0 (Receptors, Estrogen)